

# Law Enforcement News

mis-numbered

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## Hopeful signs amid the data?

### Early crime decreases in 1994 evoke optimism

By Jacob R. Clark

Is the nation's crime wave beginning to recede?

An informal survey of 11 big-city police departments conducted by LEN earlier this month found that nearly all of the agencies have posted declines in their overall crime rates during the first six months of 1994.

And in some cities, the decreases are in the double digits and have occurred in virtually every Part I crime category.

Preliminary statistics show that crime is down 17 percent in New York City; 16 percent in Hartford, Conn.; 13 percent in Los Angeles; 12 percent in Fort Worth, Texas, and 10 percent in Atlanta.

Smaller declines were reported in San Diego, with a 6.6-percent reduction in overall crime, Indianapolis, where crime has dropped 2 percent in the first six months of this year compared to the same period in 1993, and Minneapolis, which posted a 3-percent decrease. St. Louis and Chicago, both plagued by a jump in drug- and gang-related killings this year, reported declines of 1 percent or less.

Portland, Ore., which added about 10,000 residents in the past year due to annexation, posted a 1-percent increase that officials said was statistically insignificant.

#### Guardedly Optimistic

Most of the police officials contacted by LEN said they welcomed the declines with guarded

optimism. Acting Atlanta Police Chief Beverly J. Harvard said she was encouraged by the drop in crime, which, in Atlanta included a 15-percent decline in homicide, a 17-percent decrease in rape, 12-percent fewer reports of robbery, a 9-percent drop in aggravated assault, a 6-percent

"When you start talking statistics... you're encouraged by any decline, but you don't celebrate until you get a series of declines. We need a few more before we can say we're making headway."

Officer Henry Groepper, Portland (Ore.) Police Bureau.

decline in larceny and a 20-percent plunge in auto theft.

But Harvard said the city must remain vigilant. "Increased community involvement and police crime-prevention efforts will be major

factors in continuing this downward trend," she said.

"The problem you have when you start talking statistics is that you're encouraged by any decline, but you don't celebrate until you get a series of declines," observed Officer Henry Groepper, a spokesman for the Portland Police Bureau. "We need to have a few more declines before we can say we're making headway."

Others expressed concern that warmer weather might just drive rates up by the end of summer. "Crime, especially violent crime, heats up just like the temperature," observed Lieut. Pat Knechick, a spokeswoman for the Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department.

#### Turning a Violent Tide

Large drops in violent crime rates have contributed to the double-digit decreases reported by some of the cities surveyed by LEN. After starting the year off with an increase, violent crime in Fort Worth has since decreased by 9 percent, with murder down 22 percent, rape, 13 percent, robbery, 17 percent, and aggravated assault, 1 percent.

Knechick credited the declines to the department's community policing efforts, including its Citizens on Patrol program, and to a three-month operation of intensified gang enforcement conducted in the spring.

"We targeted gang members, stopped and identified them, wrote them all but traffic

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## Dogged by tough crime problems, the Big Easy rolls out all-hands effort

Overall crime in violence-plagued New Orleans dropped by 7.2 percent in June — the first month that a citywide curfew went into effect as part of a wide-ranging anti-crime plan announced by Mayor Marc Morial shortly after he took office in May.

Morial and Police Supt. Joseph Orticoie announced the figures June 30, saying that crime decreased significantly during the hours the curfew is in effect — from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. during summer weeknights and 11 P.M. to 6 A.M. on weekends. From September through May, the curfew will begin at 8 P.M.

In June, the murder rate dropped 13 percent during curfew hours — com-

pared to June 1993 — while armed robbery fell 26 percent; assault was down by 9 percent; burglary dropped by 11 percent, and motor-vehicle theft decreased by 16 percent. The only serious crime category to show an increase that month was rape, which rose by 7 percent.

The curfew, which was approved by the City Council in May and became effective June 1, applies to youths under age 17. Almost 500 violators had been picked up by police by the end of June, with first offenders receiving warnings and a police escort home.

Two-time violators are held overnight in a juvenile detention center, and parents are given six hours to come get them. A third offense requires an appearance in juvenile court and could result in a \$500 fine for the violator's parents.

"These are just preliminary indicators that our crime initiatives are having an impact on violent crimes," said Morial in announcing the preliminary crime statistics. "More cops on the street, tougher curfew laws and New Orleans Recreation Department programs are starting to work. However, we must, as a community, continue to work together through citizens' patrols and other avenues to eradicate crime in our city. There is still much to

do and we must keep working together to achieve our goal."

Just two weeks after taking office on May 2, Morial, who is the son of Ernest "Dutch" Morial, the city's first black mayor, announced a 10-point program known as the "Morial Administration Crime Initiative," a multi-pronged effort calling for more police street patrols, more recreational opportunities for youths and a number of community partnerships with police to prevent crime.

Morial wasted no time in implementing the plan, according to spokeswoman Michele M. Moore, who said 100 more police officers were deployed May 18 as part of a campaign pledge by the Mayor to put up to 200 additional officers on the streets. A \$1.2-million grant from the Justice Department allowed the department to hire 23 new officers who are now undergoing academy training, she said, while 77 more new officers have nearly completed academy training.

As part of the initiative, a mobile police station began 12-hour patrols of the city's public housing developments during peak crime periods in June. The station — a converted van donated by the U.S. Postal Service — acts as a mobile command post and is staffed by 13 officers.

Two officers stay in the van and

maintain contact with district captains. Four are on bike or foot patrols, but report to the mobile unit. The remaining officers assigned to the unit conduct patrols either in cars or on foot, Moore told LEN.

"We hope to have more mobile police stations throughout the city or to establish district command centers within the housing developments as a neighborhood-policing tool," Moore added.

The plan also calls for New Orleans police officers to receive conflict-resolution training along with members of community groups in an effort to bring the techniques to neighborhoods and prevent disputes from escalating into violence. Moore said that the training program, which is being developed by conflict-resolution experts at local universities, should be finalized by Aug. 1.

The Morial plan also includes a commitment, made under its auspices of the U.S. Attorney's Office, to provide the Police Department with training in forensic science and other investigative techniques. The training initiative will be a collaborative effort involving the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, the Immigration and

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## What They Are Saying:

"Our policy is if there's the least bit of any kind of confrontation or danger, they disengage and get the hell out of there and let the cops take care of it."

— Maj. Hugo Salazar of the Arizona National Guard, on a summer program that has Guardsmen working in several cities in a support role for local police. (S:1)



# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**CONNECTICUT** — The Connecticut Supreme Court last month upheld the state's death-penalty law in the case of a man charged with the rape and murder of four girls in 1983 and 1984. It also insisted, however, on strict compliance with a provision of the law that prohibits execution if the jury finds any mitigating factor for the defendant. Proponents of the death penalty complain that the provision undermines the law, making executions nearly impossible to carry out. The court called for a new sentencing hearing for the defendant, Michael Ross.

**DELAWARE** — State prison officials say that prisons need to develop programs to help mentally ill convicts while inside and when released to avoid a revolving-door effect. A home for young offenders, Ferris School, is working on a program to spot mental health problems.

A bill that would have required a mandatory sentence for possession of a deadly weapon was vetoed by Gov. Tom Carper last month. The legislation would have cost \$8.5 million for additional prison beds.

**MARYLAND** — An audit last month of a Baltimore Police Department raid on the city's red light district found that 90 percent of the raid's \$142,000 cost was not approved by supervisors. Some troopers were accused of having liaisons with women from the bars after having spent tens of thousands of dollars on drinks and tips.

The Ocean City Council last month approved a bond issue that would provide \$30,000 for the installation of video cameras on the boardwalk. While the boardwalk is not plagued with crime, said officials, video cameras would be helpful in preventing crimes. The tapes could also be used as evidence in criminal cases.

A Baltimore police officer was indicted last month on charges of raping a woman he had arrested a week earlier on car theft charges. According to the woman, Officer George S. Cannida 3d, 23, raped her at her home when he had come to question her about her boyfriend. Police seized a used condom as evidence after the woman told investigators that Cannida had used one, explaining negative results from a rape test.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — Schools have been urged by Attorney General Jeffrey Howard and state Senator Barbara Baldizar to ban clothing customized with bullet holes. A month-old local firm, Drive-by Fashions, said that it has received 35 orders for the clothes.

**NEW JERSEY** — A Star-Ledger-Eagle poll found last month that 80 percent of state residents favor allocating funds to hire more police to fight crime, 79 percent favor mandatory life sentences for three-time offenders, and 72 percent support the increased use of the death penalty.

The state Supreme Court ruled last month that a defendant must have a

"high level" within a drug ring to qualify as a kingpin, a conviction which carries a sentence of life without parole for at least 25 years.

**NEW YORK** — The Ramrod Killer, a former transit police officer who killed two people and injured eight others when he opened fire with a machine gun at a gay bar in 1980, is seeking a release from the psychiatric center where he has been in custody. Ronald Crumpley said at a court hearing last month that he no longer thinks of himself as "one big eyeball with no body" and should be released. Crumpley's first 12 attempts at winning a release were denied. Doctors maintain that Crumpley is still dangerously insane and suffers from paranoid hallucinations.

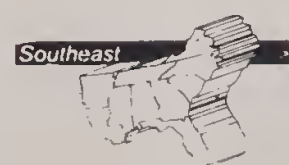
Former Mount Vernon Police Lieut. Robert A. Astorino, Det. James A. Garcia and Officer Frank Launa pleaded guilty last month to Federal charges of stealing \$10,000 in an FBI sting operation. The men were videotaped in May taking money from a gym bag in an apartment they believed from a tip to be used by a drug trafficker.

The New York Transit Police Department is asking the Metropolitan Transit Authority to install a new \$800,000 ventilation system to its \$5.7-million, high-tech shooting range, which has been out of commission for eight of the 10 months since its completion. The range is plagued with numerous problems, the worst being an air-recycling system that does not work. Tests have shown that air inside the range has high levels of lead, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrous oxide.

Two more New York City police officers committed suicide last month within a 14-hour period, bringing the total number of suicides this year up to 8, the same as in all of 1993. Capt. Terrence Tunnock and Officer Michael Hall both shot themselves in the head in separate incidents. Tunnock, whose suicide was said to have stemmed from job stress, is believed to be the highest-ranking officer ever to kill himself. Hall, who had threatened suicide in the past, shot himself in front of his wife while playing Russian roulette.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Theodore Dixon, 41, a former McKeesport police officer, was charged last month with trying to hire his former partner to kill Paula Cauley, his ex-girlfriend. Dixon is already in prison for violating a protective order filed by Cauley.

**VERMONT** — A new seat-belt law has been credited with cutting the number of traffic fatalities by nearly 50 percent compared to last year.



**ALABAMA** — The Jefferson County Personnel Board last month upheld the firing of two Birmingham police officers who allegedly harassed a waitress after she refused an offer of money for sex. Michael Hood and Terry Lee, who were off duty at the time of the incident, violated a number of departmental rules

and regulations, including drinking to excess and interfering with the investigation into their actions. The waitress, Shannon Howard, has filed a Federal civil rights lawsuit against the city, the Police Department and the officers.

**FLORIDA** — Mary Stiles, 56, faces up to 22 years in prison after she was found guilty of manslaughter last month in the contract slaying of her husband, Grady, a carnival performer known as Lobster Boy. Grady Stiles, whose congenital birth defects left him with two-fingered hands and no feet, was portrayed by his wife during her two-week trial as a brutal drunk who beat and sexually abused her. The state, however, called the killing a murder of convenience, arguing that by her husband's death, Mrs. Stiles was in a position to take control of such carnival attractions as the Human Pin cushion, the Blockhead, and the Gorilla Lady Illusion.

Only 13 of the state's 67 counties have been complying with a four-year-old state law that calls for the collection of blood samples from anyone convicted of murder, attempted murder, and sex-related crimes for inclusion in a DNA data base, according to David Coffman, the program's coordinator. County officials maintain that the statute is vague with regard to how the samples are to be collected and by whom. The DNA data base had its first success last year when it matched a drop of semen taken from a rape victim with a man who had previously been arrested for sexual battery.

Some 1,135 fingerprints were positively matched during the first half of 1994 as compared to 1,066 matched during all of 1993, thanks to the state's Automated Fingerprint Identification System. According to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, 45 percent of the matched fingerprints were those of juveniles, although juvenile prints only account for 12 percent of the 1.3 million fingerprints in the data base.

In an effort to hold Miami police more accountable for weapons discharges, the makers of the Glock-17 handgun said last month that the company would design a special barrel that provides a unique signature to each bullet fired from it. Critics of the 9mm. handgun, which has been used by officers for the past seven years, say it is too difficult to make ballistics matches with the weapon. Miami police began reassessing the Glock after they could not determine which of two officers killed a bystander during a shootout. Maj. Robert Brown, who is supervising the department's weapons review, said he would not accept the redesigned handgun if its accuracy was in any way impaired by the innovation.

Mark McHugh, 32, a Broward County prosecutor, was arrested on disorderly conduct charges last month when he and several of his friends allegedly stormed a gay bar in drag and tore the place up. McHugh was one of several rugby players who apparently went bar-hopping after finishing a golf tournament dressed in women's clothing as a joke. They walked into the Paradise Club and ripped pictures off the wall, yelling "fags!" and "homos!" according to police.

Miami's public access cable chan-

nel will begin broadcasting the identities of 14 men convicted of soliciting prostitutes. The idea is to cut back the prostitutes' customer base so they will move elsewhere. [See related story, Page 7.]

**LOUISIANA** — New Iberia officials are confident that once an iron fence is constructed around the A.B. Simon public housing projects, an 11 P.M. curfew can be lifted. Work on the fence will begin this month.

Students in St. John the Baptist Parish will carry transparent book bags next year as a means of keeping weapons out of school.

**MISSISSIPPI** — Pickens Police Chief Phillip Yarbrough was suspended last month after being accused of severely beating 31-year-old David Simpson.

**TENNESSEE** — The City of Clarksville could wind up having to pay back parking ticket fines collected over the past 50 years if a lawsuit filed against it is successful. The suit charges that the city's lack of a procedure to challenge parking tickets makes all tickets issued unconstitutional and subject to refund.

**VIRGINIA** — James Roy Mullins, 40, was arrested by federal agents in Pulaski last month on a weapons violation and accused of organizing a terrorist group that plotted to kill law enforcement and other officials if gun control laws became too strict. A computer disk retrieved by Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents, which contained a newsletter Mullins wrote on his home computer, said that the group would use "hit-and-run" tactics to destroy telephone relays, bridges, and fuel storage tanks. It would also "engage human targets" and "eliminate" individuals that opposed it. Agents found 13 weapons in Mullins's home, including a rifle set up to be converted into an automatic weapon capable of firing 750 rounds a minute.



**ILLINOIS** — Richard Bailey, a 65-year-old stable owner, was arrested in Chicago last month and charged with arranging the murder of candy heiress Helen Brach 16 years ago. Brach, 65, was worth approximately \$30 million after becoming the sole heiress to the Brach Candy Co. fortune in 1970 after the death of her husband, Frank. She checked out of the Mayo Clinic in 1977 and was never seen again. According to authorities, Brach was killed after she threatened to blow the whistle on Bailey for swindling her out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in worthless show horses.

A three-year contract reached last month between the Palatine Village Board and the town's police union will give officers retroactive pay increases of three percent and four percent, in addition to a 3.5-percent increase for fiscal year 1995-1996. Entry level officers will now earn \$30,389, while top wages will increase to \$42,806. The board also agreed to loosen residency requirements.

**KENTUCKY** — Hal Mark Cobb, a

former minister in Lexington who was wanted for the murder of his wife 10 years ago, surrendered at his parents' home in Indianapolis last month. At the time of his wife's death, Cobb told police that the cat had knocked the hair dryer into the bathtub as she bathed. Detectives reopened the case after someone in a therapy group with Cobb gave police an entry from his diary.

Police had no leads last month in the theft of \$1.6 million in jewels from the Headley-Whitney Museum in Lexington. The heist may be the biggest in state history.

**MICHIGAN** — The wife of a man accused of raping the couple's 4-year-old daughter filed suit against unnamed Detroit police officers last month, claiming that they beat her husband to death while in custody at police headquarters. Richard Tromeur, 25, was arrested after his wife, Shannon, found him having intercourse with their child at their home. While the Wayne County Medical Examiner said he could not determine the cause of Tromeur's death without further testing, an initial autopsy showed internal and external bruises to his chest and stomach.

**OHIO** — Cleveland police last month chased off individuals offering prospective participants in the city's gun-buyback program twice the amount for weapons before they could be turned in at a local church. The citywide program was offering \$50 in vouchers or entertainment tickets for each firearm turned in. Some 894 guns were collected, although officials had hoped to bring in as many as 2,000. Over 1,400 guns were collected in May.

Nineteen students began classes last month under a program in which they agree to serve two years as prison guards in exchange for a free two-year degree.

**WISCONSIN** — Access to tennis courts and weightlifting facilities for prison inmates will be halted and job training and schooling will be emphasized under a directive issued earlier this month by Gov. Tommy Thompson.



**MINNESOTA** — A Russell mathematics teacher, James Kopel, was accused this month of chaining a student to his seat with a bicycle chain. Kopel said he was only joking when he used the chain to reprimand the youngster for slouching.

A suit alleging gender discrimination was filed this month by three former prison employees in St. Cloud. Male guards at the state prison, they said, created an atmosphere that was hostile and offensive to women.

**MONTANA** — A state human rights commission said last month that more than 20 white supremacist groups operate in Montana, and that the state is vulnerable to such groups because of its isolated communities and low number of police officers.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — Citizens for a Crime-Free South Dakota last month



# Around the Nation

suggested transcendental meditation as a way of saving money and reducing tension and stress in prisons. Corrections Secretary Lynne Delano said, however, that the cost of such a program would be prohibitive.

Thomas E. Sheldon, a 40-year-old Federal parole violator, has become the first man to be captured by a new unit composed of members of the Pennington County Sheriff's Department and the U.S. Marshal Service. The Violent Offender Task Force, described as the first formalized working agreement between the two agencies in the state, apprehends fugitives from state, local, or Federal crimes. Prior to its formation, marshals dealt with Federal warrants, while the sheriff's department went after local and state criminals.



**ARIZONA** — The body of a 23-year-old California woman who disappeared three years ago was found in Dewey last month. John J. Famalaro, 37, was arrested after a report of a stolen rental truck led Yavapai County sheriff's deputies to his home, where the body of Denise Huber was found in a freezer inside the truck. The freezer was sealed with tape and had an extension cord running into Famalaro's house.

An increase in the number of drive-by shootings has Phoenix law enforcement officials looking for ways of turning the city around. Phoenix is said to have the highest number of drive-by incidents in the state, with a 600-percent increase in such shootings from 1990 to 1993. In response, Operation CEAS (Community Effort to Abate Street) Violence was initiated in June. The program will include more officers assigned to the Safe Streets program, and help from the Arizona Department of Public Safety, the FBI, the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Operation CEAS-Violence will utilize informants, surveillance, and in-depth investigations to penetrate violent street gangs.

A public hearing will be held in August to discuss a proposed ordinance that requires all households in Catron County to have a firearm. The ordinance would exclude felons, those with mental or physical disabilities, and those who oppose gun ownership on religious grounds.

**OKLAHOMA** — Altus police and community leaders collected guns last month worth \$100 in credit toward the funerals of two teen-agers shot to death in a gang-related fight. Terrance Hill, 15, and his 19-year-old cousin, Kenyatta Robinson, were involved in an altercation between 55 to 60 rival gang members. No charges have been filed yet in the shootings.

**TEXAS** — Dallas Sgt. James J. Shubzda, a narcotics officer, was shot three times last month during a raid on an apartment where crack cocaine had been purchased by undercover officers. Shubzda, a 21-year department vet-

eran, was shot in the hand, hip, and leg.

Edith Marie Johnson of Vidor was ordered last month by an administrative law judge to pay \$175,000 to the estate of Bill Simpson and \$125,300 to Ross Dennis for emotional distress. Johnson, 47, an avowed white supremacist, had threatened Simpson's life when Simpson, who is black, moved into a formerly all-white housing project. Simpson moved out of the project seven months after moving in because of threats and harassment. He was shot to death the day he moved out in an unrelated robbery attempt in Beaumont. Dennis, who is white, was threatened because of his friendship with Simpson. Johnson was also fined \$10,000 for discriminatory housing practices.

A hearing was held last month on a petition to remove Zapata County Sheriff Romeo Ramirez from office after he pleaded guilty in April to charges that he accepted \$20,000 from an undercover informant posing as a drug dealer.

One-hundred DWI cases will be dropped by Dallas prosecutors after three officers were accused last month of falsifying reports to increase their chances of being called to testify and rack up overtime pay.

**UTAH** — A domestic violence videotape issued by the state will be available statewide in August. Any employer who requests the tape must make personnel attendance mandatory.

Rennie Roundy, a 29-year-old Logan man, was sentenced to five years in prison last month following five arrests for drunken driving. Roundy was arrested for drunken driving on the day of his release from an alcohol counseling program.



**ALASKA** — Charges are pending against a 9-year-old boy in Hyadburg who raped a 7-year-old girl last month as several other children watched.

Linny Pacillo and Susan Pacillo-Reinhart, two sisters from Anchorage, donned black tighties and tutus last month and put nickels in expired parking meters to protest what they claim is the city's overzealous ticket-writing policy for violations.

**CALIFORNIA** — Despite being cleared of criminal charges twice by juries, Los Angeles Police Officer Theodore Briseno was fired by Police Chief Willie Williams last month for his role in the Rodney King beating incident. A police Board of Rights concluded that Briseno stomped on King and recommended his dismissal.

Gov. Pete Wilson advocated the use of national identification cards last month as a way of curtailing illegal immigration. According to Wilson, who is offering his state as a testing ground, if illegal immigrants cannot gain jobs without an identification card, they will stop coming to the United States. The plan, however, has been harshly

criticized by immigrants, civil-rights advocates, and numerous others on both ends of the political spectrum who see the cards as a gross invasion of privacy.

Some 332,088 firearms were bought statewide during the first half of 1994, according to statistics reported last month.

Raymond Lockhart, a California Highway Patrol officer, was ordered to stand trial last month for alleged cruelty to animals, after the Humane Society obtained a videotape that depicts Lockhart encouraging his two dogs to attack a cat trapped in his home. According to Lockhart's attorney, the officer just saw the animals fighting and decided to videotape it.

A California judge last month refused to sentence a man charged with smuggling marijuana to the 6-1/2 year sentence mandated under the state's new law for repeat offenders. Sonoma County Superior Court Judge Lawrence Antolini said that sentencing Jeffrey Missamore, 32, to that much time would be unjust. Missamore, convicted of burglary in 1988, was serving time on an honor farm for petty theft when he was caught with marijuana and charged with two counts of carrying drugs into a prison. While the charges do not fall under the "three strikes" law, they are covered by a new law that increases the minimum time Missamore would otherwise have served. Antolini's ruling will be appealed by the county district attorney's office.

A special panel formed to study the scope of domestic violence in Los Angeles issued a report last month that called for the creation of an information clearinghouse on the subject, the establishment of a system for doctors and medical facilities to report suspected domestic abuse; creation of a Victim Emergency Response System to provide shelter, food vouchers and medical care, cross-training of county agencies to improve coordination on domestic violence cases; and coordination of courts so that conflicting court orders are not issued. According to District Attorney Gil Garcetti, 25 domestic homicides have been committed since January 1.

Documents disclosing gross misconduct by former El Centro Police Chief Ralph Cordova were put on display by the Imperial Valley Press last month, after the daily newspaper won a lawsuit forcing the city to release the information. Cordova, who resigned following the release of the documents, allegedly pocketed money from charity events he organized, fixed parking and traffic tickets, obstructed criminal cases by trying to block prosecution, and had personal film developed by the city.

**IDAHO** — A Boise judge ruled last month that Ada County is under no obligation by the state to take juveniles into custody when there is no room for them in state facilities. The 110-bed capacity in Idaho's only secure lockup for teen-agers was reached in 1991.

**WASHINGTON** — Kevin Gardner, a former guard for Loomis Armored Inc. in Spokane, filed suit against the company last month for firing him after he left his post to stop a robbery in progress.

## Moonlight shines over Portland

### Officers win right to off-duty jobs

Private employers in Portland, Ore., can now ask for off-duty police officers to perform security, crowd-control or other police functions while in uniform, under a provision of a recently settled labor contract that also lifts a 25-year ban on moonlighting and provides salary increases linked to the Consumer Price Index.

Under the "special duty for second employers" provision of a contract between the city and the 950-member Portland Police Association, which was approved by the City Council in June and took effect on July 1, private employers would pay the Police Bureau the standard hourly wage for a police officer. The officer would then be paid by the Police Bureau.

The two-year contract was approved by 97 percent of the PPA's membership, said president Robert Morse. The pact provides for a 3.6-percent pay increase during the first year, increasing the annual salary of a five-year veteran from \$43,742 to \$45,323. The next increase would be equal to the annual rate of inflation as indicated by the Consumer Price Index.

The moonlighting provisions roll back a contract concession the association made in 1969, when it traded the right to take second jobs in exchange for increased wages.

"What we did was go to the bargaining table to change that, and we did," Morse told ENR. "That employment is now allowed, but it must be approved generically by the employer. But they can now do in their free time pretty much any kind of employment they want, as long as it's not police-related and there's no conflict of interest with the bureau."

In the late 1960's, Morse recalled, the city's position was that it was unprofessional for police officers to work more than one job. "The union's argu-

ment for higher wages was that cops shouldn't have to work two jobs to make a living wage. Times have changed, and this was really more philosophical than monetary. Our position is that your free time should be your own."

Under the "special duty for second employers" provision, private businesses and organizations can request police services directly from the Police Bureau. The bureau will assign officers on a first-come, first-served basis from a voluntary roster of those available for such assignments, Morse said, or the employer can request a specific officer by name.

"This is the best of two worlds for both us and the city," said Morse, a detective with 20 years in the bureau. "It gets more uniforms out in the community, which was very important to the city and the Chief [Charles Moose]. And from a labor standpoint, it provides a lot of opportunities for our members to increase their earnings."

The city feels that the added uniformed presence is so valuable that it has agreed to provide full liability protection for injury and court claims that may arise during the officers' outside assignments, Morse said. "So it's just like regular duty for those purposes," he said, adding that officers working under the "special duty" provision will be assigned police radios so they can quickly summon backup if needed.

Morse said on July 28 that no association members had yet signed up to become "special duty" officers because city officials are still developing the procedures under which the plan will operate. "But we're hearing from our members that this agreement is fairly well-known out in the community, and they're already getting inquiries from businesses, so we're real interested in getting this up and running in the next couple of weeks."

## Youths learn to handle encounters with police

Police in Prince George's County, Md., are meeting with high school students to teach them how to behave during confrontations — with both police and each other — in a program some ways are characterizing as "Arrest 101."

"It's our way of building a partnership with the community," said Lieut. William Pollock, a department spokesman.

The officers have been making the rounds of many of the predominantly black public high schools in the county. In June, Suitland High School became the third local high school to have its students participate in the program.

Students at Suitland were selected by school administrators who felt that, due to their past behavior, they stood the greatest chance of having a confrontation with police. "We wanted to try to get young men and women who have either had some difficulty with police or have been in some situations here at school," Sterling Marshall, Suitland's principal, told The Wall Street Journal.

Violent arrests have been increasing in Prince George's County. Several people have died in clashes with police in recent years, including an incident

last June when a handcuffed man was shot 14 times by two officers who believed he had pointed a gun at them.

To reduce the number of tense encounters, police, educators, the county chapter of the NAACP and a black lawyers' association organized the forums.

"A lot of people characterize policing on what they see in the movies, and we want to dispel some of those perceptions," county Police Chief David Mitchell told ENR. "It's given us an opportunity to talk to them and hear their side of the story."

During the forums, police and students act out skits of typical street scenarios. Students are taught how to say no when offered drugs, which is sometimes difficult, Pollock said. "They are afraid they're going to be ostracized."

Police and lawyers at the forum also suggest that youths who are approached by police avoid speaking in a loud, angry tone, keep their hands visible, and avoid sudden moves, such as reaching into a pocket to turn off a portable radio.

Some county residents oppose the forums, arguing that students should be taught how to avoid being arrested.

Continued on Page 10



## Out of uniform

New York City Police Officer Carol Shaya, who appeared nude in the August issue of *Playboy* magazine, may be in better shape physically than she is professionally, following her July 20 transfer from patrol duties to a desk job.

While police officials say the transfer from the 45th Precinct to Bronx borough command is not a disciplinary action, Shaya still faces discipline that could range from a 10-day suspension to dismissal, for unauthorized off-duty employment and improperly using her uniform.

"Clearly she is seeking through publicity to advance her modeling career," Police Commissioner William Bratton said at a news conference announcing the transfer. "I will be amazed if she is with the NYPD within a year. Not because of what I would do but because of her own volition."

Shaya, who approached *Playboy* "to prove that not all cops are out of shape," said she enjoys modeling and would leave the Police Department to pursue modeling full-time if the right offer came along.

"I'm not willing to leave for any little modeling job, but if a top agency approached me then maybe I'll take a leave of absence from the Police Department and see what happens from there," the three-year veteran told LEN.

While Shaya insists that the reaction from her coworkers has been positive, Bratton said she was transferred because of complaints by female officers in the 45th Precinct that they were "taking verbal abuse" from citizens comparing them to Shaya.

She drew more criticism after the issue of *Playboy* appeared on the stands, when a rap album surfaced with a picture of Shaya, wearing a thong bikini and holding a revolver. The obscenity-laced lyrics degrade women and also contain a reference to "taking on cops" in a song that describes kids who sell drugs to earn money and respect.

Insisting that the revolver in question was a toy gun, Shaya said she posed for the picture as a favor for a friend, and did not know it would appear on an album cover. "It was supposed to be a non-commercial venture," she said.

With the NYPD drawing significant

negative publicity of late following the release of a highly critical report on police corruption, Shaya said the department should worry about more important things to worry about than her modeling activities. "They're making this into something more than it is. They should be concerned about corruption," she said.

Shaya is not the first New York cop to pose nude in a magazine, although she is the first to appear in uniform — a violation of departmental guidelines governing off-duty employment. Cibelha Borges modeled nude before she became an officer and was fired when the pictures surfaced during her first year on the job, in 1982.

Borges was reinstated under court order in 1985 and is now a sergeant.

## Double jeopardy

It may end up costing Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Police Chief Neil Polay \$30,000 to keep his \$57,500-a-year job.

The New York State Civil Service Commission will soon decide whether Polay, a retired New York City police lieutenant, must give up his city pension in order to remain as chief. Polay, meanwhile, is hoping that the commission will grant a rare waiver of its rule against "double dipping" — simultaneously receiving pension benefits from one municipality in the state while drawing a salary from another.

The 52-year-old Polay, who retired from the NYPD in January 1993 after a 28-year career, has led the 76-officer Poughkeepsie force since last October.

Poughkeepsie officials asked the commission to grant the waiver shortly after Polay was hired, but the board refused. The city has since asked the commission to reverse its decision.

A meeting of the three-member board to take up the matter was postponed last month, said Lois Uttley, a commission spokeswoman. It is expected to rule on the matter in early September, she said. Meanwhile, Polay, who has received high marks from local officials, remains on the job.

"There is a presumption under the law that people must give up a pension if they are hired for another state or local job," said Uttley. "Our basic understanding of what that means is that local governments are expected to

hire people who are not retirees."

Uttley said that waivers are granted in rare exceptions, usually for retirees earning less than \$10,560 in another municipal job or when there are no other qualified people available for the position. She told *The New York Times* that about 300 of the state's 350,000 employees working for local governments outside New York City had received waivers. "For the most part, the waivers are held either by law enforcement personnel who do confidential work or by school bus drivers, who are part-time employees, work odd hours and are not paid a lot," said Uttley.

Joseph M. Chiseri, the Poughkeepsie City Manager, said the city will argue that a waiver should be granted because Polay is uniquely qualified for the chief's job, and will cite his administrative experience and background in community policing.

"The issue is: are there no other qualified people available for recruitment?" said Uttley. "When you have a list of 24 people, it makes it difficult to argue that there is nobody except this particular retiree who is capable of performing the job."

Should the waiver once again be denied, Polay could decide to give up his pension temporarily and keep his job. The pension would be suspended for as long as he remained chief and restored when he left the post. Polay declined to say what he might do. "I am a third party in this dispute," he told *The Times*. "I have to stay on the sidelines and be an observer."

## After the fall

DeForrest Taylor, who recently retired as Chief of the New York Housing Authority Police Department, recently followed the lead of many other high-ranking police retirees in the city, by filing a claim for a lucrative disability pension in which he cites an injury suffered years ago.

Taylor, who retired in July from the post he had held since December 1990, claims that shortly after becoming Chief, he slipped and fell at a housing project, tearing cartilage in his knee. The injury occurred as he responded during a gas explosion at a Housing Authority development in Brooklyn.

Taylor "stepped between two mounds of snow and fell on his left leg," causing him to lose 12 days of work, according to Housing Police spokesman Lieut. Thomas Sbordone. Taylor, who was with the New York Police Department for 34 years before taking the Housing Police job, would receive an annual tax-free pension of \$81,000 — just a little less than his \$109,000-a-year salary. He joins a long line of high-ranking police officials who have sought to sweeten their retirement pots through disability pensions.

Taylor's claim comes on the heels of public outcry over alleged disability-pension abuses and the hefty sums being awarded to retiring police officials, in what has become a departmental rite of passage.

Last month's report on police corruption by the Mollen Commission also touched on the issue, citing "a police pension system flawed by vaguely defined standards and overtones of favoritism." The report noted numerous instances of officers deliberately

injuring themselves to apply for pensions or falsely claiming on-duty injuries that actually occurred during their off hours.

Dr. Gregory Fried, the department's deputy chief surgeon and a longtime critic of the disability-pension system, told the commission that standards are so vague and medical criteria for eligibility so ill-defined that the entire system is a "crap shoot."

"Liars have a better chance of getting a disability pension," Fried said. "It creates police welfare for the phoney."

While the commission was not empaneled to look specifically at pension abuses, it called the issue "an area of concern for future inquiry." Police Commissioner William Bratton has ordered Chief of Personnel Michael Julien to take a close look at the system to determine the extent of abuse.

"The system is supposed to protect officers who put their lives on the line," Julian said. "It's not supposed to be a gold mine for officers with injuries like falling on their faces while walking on their posts."

## Two out of three

Does it pay to have friends in high places? It could for former Boston Police Commissioner William Bratton, who has convinced some political allies to push for special legislation that would allow him to collect a combined Boston and Massachusetts pension.

Bratton, 47, who now heads the New York City Police Department, could reap about \$40,000 annually from such a deal when he turns 55.

But there's a hitch. Because Bratton's 21 years in Boston-area law enforcement were divided among three agencies, only two of which — the Boston Police Department and the now-defunct Metropolitan Police Department — are part of the city-state pension system, he doesn't have the mandatory 20-year minimum to qualify for the annuity.

All may not be lost. A bill sponsored by Boston City Council President James M. Kelly would allow Bratton to collect a combined city-state pension by counting his three years with the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority Police Department toward the pension system's minimum requirement. His action follows the filing of a similar bill by state Representative Enmanuel Serra, which also seeks to enable Bratton with the minimum years of service required to collect benefits.

The bill must first be approved by the City Council, which by late July had yet to act on the matter, and then by the state Legislature.

## View from the top

Carl A. Williams, a versatile 30-year law enforcement veteran, became the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police on June 9, and promptly announced as his short-term goal an increase in recruitment and training for the busy agency.

From serving as commandant of the State Police Training Academy to cap-

tain of the narcotics bureau, Williams has seen nearly all aspects of the agency's operations. Just prior to his appointment, he supervised the state office of Emergency Management — the State Police section responsible for coordinating statewide crisis operations. He has also worked in the criminal investigation section, the organized crime task force, the corruption control unit, the intelligence bureau and internal affairs.

The new Superintendent has good reason for focusing on training and recruitment. The academy graduated its first class in four years in January 1993, and with funds allocated by Gov. Christine Todd Whitman, 130 recruits are currently in training as part of the 114th rookie class. Recruits have already been invited to join the 115th



Col. Carl A. Williams  
Recruiting quality and quantity

class and Williams is waiting for approval to recruit cadets for yet another.

The recruits will fill a void left by troopers who retired during the four-year dry spell, Williams said.

Williams's appointment follows a turbulent year for the State Police, with the agency being accused of bias in its hiring and enforcement practices.

In February, the state agreed to pay \$7 million to females and blacks unfairly denied employment with the State Police, in one of the largest discrimination settlements ever obtained by the U.S. Justice Department.

Williams said the State Police is now actively recruiting minorities by concentrating on municipalities with high minority-group populations and by recruiting men and women discharged from the military.

"Any area that's available to us out there — we are actively participating in, trying to bring into the fold as many minorities as possible," he told LEN.

New Jersey was accused of other discriminatory practices last July, when former trooper Kenneth Wilson claimed that he was told to use racially-based profiles to stop motorists for drug searches. The claims surfaced at a hearing on a motion to dismiss charges against 26 blacks.

Williams maintains that the actions of a few do not accurately reflect the attitudes of all troopers, and said one of his goals is to improve the reputation of the State Police. "There may be an incident now and then where an individual trooper might get out of line," he said, "but as far as the entire organization is concerned, that is not condoned, nor is it practiced."

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Jacob R. Clark  
Staff Writer

Mary Mele  
Subscriptions

Peter C. Dodenhoff  
Editor/Associate Publisher

Stephen Donohue  
Staff Writer Intern

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# Arizona's 'weekend warriors' tackle local safety concerns

By Stephen Donohue

National Guard troops in Arizona are trading in their combat boots for sneakers to join neighborhood action programs at several public housing sites throughout the state.

In July, public housing residents in Chandler were the latest to obtain guardsmen participating in the program known as SPIN (Supporting People in Neighborhoods).

Five members of the Guard now spend their days patrolling two Chandler housing projects and the surrounding parks. "They're like our eyes and ears," said Angel Chavez, SPIN coordinator for the Chandler Police Department.

While on patrol, the soldiers carry police radios and are told to request help if they witness gang activity, drug dealing or street violence. "Our policy is if there's the least bit of any kind of confrontation or danger, they disengage and get the hell out of there and let the cops take care of it," said Maj. Hugo Salazar of the National Guard.

The guardsmen carry no weapons, wear uniforms consisting of a T-shirt, shorts and sneakers, and have no special arrest powers. "Our arrest powers are exactly the same as any civilian," Salazar said.

SPIN developed out of two Guard interdiction programs and began last summer at three public housing sites in Phoenix. In addition to Chandler, SPIN also operates in Flagstaff and Tucson.

Chandler City Councilman Matt Orlando, a major in the Guard, helped bring SPIN to his city. "For over 300

years, whenever communities have called for help, the citizen soldier has responded," he said. "This is an excellent example of that proud tradition."

While the safety patrols are an important part of the program, the Guard members' main role is to act as mentors for young people. They do everything from playing basketball with the kids to driving them to the pool, said Jennifer Morrison, Chandler's housing and redevelopment manager. "The whole thought is getting these guardsmen working with our kids," she told LEN.

With many families in Arizona public housing led by single mothers, the SPIN soldiers, who are predominantly male, also act as father figures, Salazar said. "We do push the role model — we make sure we look good, we make sure we conduct ourselves properly."

"The whole focus is they want to have a very friendly presence," Chandler said. "We introduce them onto the site in a very low-key, very friendly manner, to teach our residents the positive things about being more involved in your community and taking more responsibility for what's happening in your community."

Some community programs that developed out of SPIN in Phoenix include the Freedom Academy and Operation Proud.

Freedom Academy, which concentrates on the schools surrounding public housing sites, brings kids to National Guard bases for day-long programs designed to increase self-esteem, to help them make healthy lifestyle

choices and to lead a drug- and gang-free life. Experts from law enforcement and local communities combine to give anti-drug and anti-gang presentations and give cultural diversity awareness training.

Children and their parents participate jointly in Operation Proud, a program designed to clean up the streets and the parks. Community teams demolish crack house properties seized by police and remove debris. Salazar said the program not only rejuvenates the area, it also instills a sense of pride in residents as they reclaim their community from drug and gang influence.

Based on SPIN's success in its current locations, the Guard has received requests from 12 other Arizona cities for the program. "Initially, we were just hoping for anybody to ask for us," said Salazar. "Now, people are hearing about it and saying, 'Hey, we want one too!'"

Salazar said he is hopeful that SPIN, which is paid for entirely out of the Guard's budget, will set up shop in six more cities after Oct. 1, with a new fiscal budget. Among the likely sites are Guadalupe, Coolidge and Yuma.

Funding to keep the Guard in Chandler will run out in November. The city can apply to continue the program, but Salazar said the ultimate goal is to teach the residents how to take their community back on their own.

"If you can get the community involved and caring about what is going on, hopefully down the road that's going to improve the whole quality of life for everybody, including the kids as they grow up," he said.

# With new mission & goals, Omaha takes its first COP steps

The Omaha, Neb., Police Department recently adopted a new mission statement and a series of goals it intends to achieve as it takes its first steps toward instilling the philosophy of community-oriented policing throughout the 750-member agency.

"The Omaha Police Department, in partnership with our community, is dedicated to equitably serve and protect, with dignity and respect, all individuals," says the new mission statement. The statement was devised during a two-day retreat of a committee of police officials and civilians.

The goals include:

- ¶ Strengthening community empowerment and support;
- ¶ Developing and empowering personnel;
- ¶ Reducing crime and fear of crime;
- ¶ Strengthening fiscal support and improving planning and evaluation.

While the OPD has for some time dabbled in community-policing tactics — it instituted a selective patrol unit program in local housing projects in 1990 and formed a bicycle squad in 1992 — it was only this year that the agency formulated a plan of action to imbue the philosophy departmentwide.

"When he took the job four years ago, Chief [James] Skinner came in with the idea that he was going to move the department toward community policing," noted Lieut. Richard Vacek, who heads the department's Community Policing Support Unit, which is coordinating the plan. "The problem

was that it was very piecemeal, very sporadic. If there was one captain in charge of precinct who didn't understand, embrace it or wanted to follow that philosophy, there really was no mechanism in place to force that person to go in that direction."

In March, Mayor P.J. Morgan announced a strategic planning process that kicked off with a survey of Police Department employees on their feelings and ideas about community policing, and a series of eight public meetings in which attendees were encouraged to provide input for the plan.

The following month, a 35-member "chief's steering committee" was established to chart community policing goals. The group, led by Creighton University professor Marshall Schminke, includes 14 senior police executives, two mayoral aides, and 18 others, including two high school students.

In addition, police officials traveled to Portland, Ore., where the Police Bureau is in the midst of a five-year plan to implement an agencywide community policing philosophy, to learn about implementation strategies.

Vacek said Omaha's effort is an attempt to forge a true partnership with all segments of the community — academic, business, governmental and the citizens themselves — because all of those groups are being given a chance to provide input to the plan.

"The community is strongly behind this," Vacek told LEN. "They want immediate results. But that's some-

thing that's not going to be fixed overnight."

Currently, members of the Police Department's eight bureaus are participating in planning teams that are conducting an inside-out examination of the agency to determine how each bureau will satisfy the new mission, goals and objectives.

The "self-inspection" sessions, which will be held throughout the summer, will result in an overall analysis of the department that Vacek said will be a key component of the department's final strategic plan, which is due in the fall.

"An enormous amount of training is going to go along with this because you just can't move from one philosophy to the other without preparing all the way from senior managers to civilians on what to expect during the transition," Vacek said. "You just don't empower people overnight to start making decisions that have been made for them routinely up the chain of command."

The success of the plan will also rest on whether it can be "sold" to the rank and file, as well as the administration that succeeds Mayor Morgan, who is retiring in September. But Vacek said there is no question that public support behind the plan is solid.

"If we stay focused and continue to reinforce this idea of community involvement — the idea of an equal, shared partnership with the community — I think we'll be very successful," he said.

# P.R. National Guard: a mixed blessing?

Crime in Puerto Rico's housing projects dropped significantly after the National Guard took control of the projects last year and confiscated drugs and weapons, but some critics wish the Guard had never come in.

The dilemma facing residents is whether it is better to live in a low-crime area — with helicopters constantly buzzing overhead and armed soldiers patrolling the projects — or live free of the military presence but in a community overwhelmed with violence?

Local officials say the takeovers, the centerpiece of first-term Gov. Pedro Rossello's anti-crime plan, were designed to rescue the projects from warring drug gangs and return them to residents. Crime is down by 85 percent in those projects where troops and police are deployed, and by 40 percent in a four-block radius surrounding them, according to police statistics.

"Our war is far from over, but it is being won," declared Rossello, who won election in 1992 as head of Puerto Rico's New Progressive Party on a get-tough-with-crime platform. "I get a great deal of personal satisfaction when I see areas where children now play safely and families can sit outside their homes and visit," he told *The Washington Post*.

But opponents of the plan see the raids as a de facto form of martial law targeting the poor. The parade of military firepower holds little promise for building a lasting peace, they argue, pointing to a rash of drug-related killings at some of the projects in June.

"This scares me because the Government is legitimizing military intervention within civil society," said University of Puerto Rico political scientist Rafael Albarran. "We're creating the roots of an authoritarian political culture by embedding in people's minds that the only way to solve problems is through state force," he told *The Post*.

The deployment marks the first time the soldiers have been used for conventional crime-fighting. Lee P. Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, commended the move during a recent visit to the island but conceded that the political climate "in other localities may not be as amenable."

The program entails three phases. First comes the raid. Then work crews build security fences and spruce up the property. Finally, representatives of 16 Puerto Rican government agencies, collectively called the Quality of Life Congress, move in to address drug-spawning social problems like unemployment, poor health care and

the lack of recreational programs.

San Juan's Las Gladiolas housing project is typical of life in the projects since the Guard's takeover. Last June, 500 troops and police descended on the project, searching apartments, confiscating drugs and weapons and making arrests.

Afterward, nearly 200 of them stayed on. They closed off a back entrance to the four buildings in the fenced-in project and built a bullet-proof guardhouse with gates to control access to the property. By September, most of the Guard and most of the police officers withdrew, but 18 officers remained, quartered at a mini-station house.

Tenants say life at the project changed drastically. Long known for its shootouts and drive-in drug deals, Las Gladiolas, a place where even ambulance and firefighting crews had refused to venture in, suddenly became one whose residents could venture out.

"Before, all you saw were lines of cars and people with arms," said Adela de Leon, president of a new tenants council. "You don't see that anymore. We're more at peace," she told *The New York Times*.

Authorities say that in the year since the takeovers, the crime rate has been cut by more than half in the 45 public and 5 private housing developments where the strategy has been applied.

Some critics remain unconvinced that the safer environment will prove lasting or widespread.

For one thing, they argue, while official island-wide statistics show a sharp drop in overall crime during the last year, murder has risen, by 2.1 percent. The increase is attributed to drug gangs that, having been displaced from housing projects where the Guard has intervened, and now find themselves fighting for control of new areas.

Some tenants complain that the raids have been followed by laxity on the part of law enforcement officials and social service agencies alike.

Government officials acknowledge a need for diligent follow-through. Housing Secretary Carlos Vivoni says the challenge is to offer the tenants, most of whom depend on welfare benefits, opportunities for education, jobs and a chance to rebuild their communities.

"Our success," Vivoni said, "will depend on the continued importance subsequent administrations give the effort, and the level of involvement and commitment by the residents. If the residents don't become owners of their environment, the communities will rot again."

## Attention, LEN readers:

During July and August, Law Enforcement News will be published once each month. We will resume our regular twice-monthly publishing schedule with the September 15 issue.

Have an enjoyable and safe summer.



# Court setbacks for DWI stops, rape victims

## Texas Legislature must OK sobriety checkpoint sites

By Stephen Donohue

Three years after a topless dancer was stopped on her way home from work at a sobriety checkpoint in Arlington, Texas, a state appeals court has ruled that DWI checkpoints are unconstitutional.

The justices ruled that the checkpoints violate Fourth Amendment protections against illegal search and seizure. Since Arlington police set up a roadblock without legislative approval of the site, evidence taken from the stop can be suppressed, the court ruled.

At trial, Regina Holt won her motion to suppress evidence taken at the checkpoint in the early morning hours of May 25, 1991, but the State appealed and an appellate court later reversed the trial court, holding that legislative authorization is not required for sobriety checkpoints.

That decision has now been overturned, in a June 25 ruling by the Court of Criminal Appeals. "Because a governing body in Texas has not authorized a statewide procedure for DWI roadblocks, such roadblocks are unreasonable and unconstitutional...unless and until a politically accountable governing body sees fit to enact constitutional guidelines regarding such roadblocks," the justices held.

The circumstances surrounding the case are as unusual as the ruling is radical. Holt was driving home from work, with her sister sitting in the passenger seat of her car, when they ap-

proached the roadblock. Stopping far back from the checkpoint, Holt switched seats with her sister before they continued towards the checkpoint.

Nothing suspicious was observed by any police officer at the roadblock until after a civilian witness alerted them to the switch, and police then pulled Holt out of the car. She failed a battery of field sobriety tests and was taken to police headquarters, where she registered 0.11 and 0.105 on two Breathalyzer tests.

Sgt. William Stalsworth of the Arlington police Traffic Division declined to comment on the Holt case, saying, "If a jury of her peers finds her not guilty then I really can't say anything about it."

The dangers of drunken driving hit home when two Arlington police officers were killed when an intoxicated man driving a four-ton flatbed truck struck their patrol car. "It created an awareness for all of us that we're not safe out there as long as these people are on the road," Stalsworth told LEN.

Arlington police stopped conducting sobriety checkpoints after Holt originally won in court, but DWI arrests have increased nonetheless, through intensified patrols and with the help of a \$50,000 grant from the state Department of Transportation, which paid officers overtime to search solely for drunk drivers.

DWI arrests are now higher than they were when checkpoints were used.

After a slight decline to 1,424 arrests in 1992 from 1,585 in 1991, DWI arrests jumped to 1,873 in 1993. As of July 28, there have been 766 arrests this year.

"What we've done since [Holt] is saturation patrols," Stalsworth said. "We'll send the officers out there and just saturate the area and look for cars weaving, driving without their headlights or speeding."

Although arrests have increased, the conviction rate for DWI arrests is only

about 60 percent, Stalsworth said. He blames the low conviction rate on clever defense attorneys and jurors who themselves drink and drive.

"We'll take them to court and the defense attorney will get the Intoxilyzer results so cloudy in the jurors' minds, he said. "A lot of the problem is half or two-thirds of the people on the jury drink alcohol and think, 'Man, it could be me.'"

Tarrant County Assistant District

Attorney Betty Marshall said she filed a petition for the Holt case to be reheard before the Court of Criminal Appeals. If a rehearing is denied, the state will prepare a petition for the case to be heard by the United States Supreme Court, Marshall told LEN.

Meanwhile, Marshall said, the Texas Legislature will try to pass legislation that authorizing sobriety checkpoints. "We need a statute to say it [checkpoints] is OK in Texas," she said.

## Police fear victims may be ID'd after court orders rape locations divulged

Traumatized rape victims in Indiana may soon find their identities a matter of public record, after a state appellate court last month ordered the Gary Police Department to divulge the locations where rapes occur.

The decision settled a running battle between a local newspaper and the Police Department.

When a serial rapist who attacked women in their homes terrorized Gary residents last summer, The Gary Post Tribune wanted to publish a map showing the city blocks where the rapist had struck. Police officials refused to identify the exact locations of the rapes, to protect the victims, and the newspaper responded by filing suit.

The Indiana Access to Public Records Act requires police to release offense reports that include the location of a crime. In sex crimes, the names and ages of victims are blocked out.

Police also blocked out the "location of offense" blank on each form involving a rape, leading to a debate

over the definition of location. Gary police publicized the general neighborhood where each rape occurred, but the media wanted exact addresses.

"It [the location] has to stop short of the point where you can identify the victim," Margaret Felton, the attorney representing the Police Department, said in an interview with LEN. "When you have somebody who is raped in their home, if you gave away their address you might as well tell who they are."

The Post Tribune claims it had no intentions of printing the addresses, but rather needed the information for the map. "It was never our intention to publish that information," said Timothy Klein, the newspaper's attorney. "We feel that is very sensitive and it's not our policy to do that."

Police say they believe the newspaper's assertions, but they worried that reporters would contact the victims or interview their neighbors.

Those fears came true when a local television station's crew learned of a

block where one of the rapes occurred and interviewed the victim's neighbors. "That really did it," said William Burns, a public information officer for the Gary PD. "I was trying to be cooperative with these people and give them as much information as I could so they could report something to the public. They were digging for more."

The rapist attacked on six different occasions. Five of the victims were attacked in their own homes. One victim was a visitor in the home where she was attacked.

Armed with a sawed-off shotgun, he would wake his victims from their sleep and rape them. After the attacks, he would plunder the homes for a few minutes before making his escape.

During the rash of attacks, police advised the public about securing windows and locking doors, but did not want to give specifics as to where the rapes occurred.

"It's not of public interest who the  
Continued on Page 10

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# Does it pay to advertise?

## Aurora plans to shower prostitutes' clientele with unwanted publicity

By Stephen Donohue

Charles Richardson, the city attorney for Aurora, Colo., came up with an intriguing crime-fighting idea while in the shower one morning last April.

But now his idea — buying ads in local newspapers featuring photographs of men arrested for soliciting prostitutes — has stirred up a controversy in the city of 200,000, with some insisting that Richardson's tactic is all wet.

The idea came to Richardson after he and three members of the Aurora City Council came back from Portland, Ore., where they were visited the city's "Seizure World," a 24-hour impound lot filled with the cars of men arrested for soliciting. [See LENO, Feb. 29, 1992.] The City Council was preparing to adopt a program similar to Portland's, when Richardson announced his idea, which was unanimously approved and became law on July 22.

Other options were considered by the council, including police decoy operations, but the photograph idea proved the most cost efficient. The new law mandates that men convicted of soliciting pay a \$1,000 fine.

No ads can be purchased until fine money is generated by the plan, which is scheduled to go into effect on August 19.

The controversial aspect of the law is its intention of pub-

lishing the names, addresses and photographs of men after they are arrested. Some say it amounts to punishment before conviction.

"It's not to punish a person when we put a person's picture in the paper," Richardson insists. "It's to deter future customers."

He said placing ads immediately after an arrest is essential because many men think they can shake soliciting charges with a high-priced attorney, or through a technicality. "If you're arrested — bam — you're in the paper," he said in an interview with LENO.

But exactly which newspaper remains to be seen. The Denver Post has already announced it would not run the ads featuring men who have not been convicted. "I don't think people should be tried in the pages of a newspaper," the publisher of the Post, Ryan McKibben, told LENO. "Let's let the judicial system do its job."

The City Council is still waiting for a decision from Rocky Mountain News, the only other city daily newspaper. The council had originally planned on publishing the ads in one of the Denver dailies because police stings have found that people travel from throughout Colorado to solicit prostitutes in Aurora.

Richardson said he would give The News at least five months to make its decision, since the amount of money needed to

start the program won't be available till then.

The weekly Aurora Sentinel and Out Front, a gay and lesbian publication, both said they would run the ads, but Richardson said the city still hopes that a daily would run them as well. "If The Rocky Mountain News turns us down, the committee will meet again and discuss our options," he said.

If and when the ads run, the ordinance states that the photographs, names and addresses will "be accompanied by information printed in bold letters describing the adverse impacts of prostitution on individuals and society: the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV, and related crimes including the frequent victimization of the prostitutes themselves."

If men are acquitted of prostitution charges, Richardson said, the ordinance allows them to request that "their picture be in the paper again with the notation that they were acquitted."

The plan leaves the door open for lawsuits from men who are acquitted, but Richardson said the threat of legal action will not delay implementation of the plan.

"It might be safer from a legal perspective, but the council discussed the pros and cons and the legal risk and we feel that [prostitution] was such a persistent problem that drastic action was necessary," he said.

### Talk is cheapened:

## Rape-counseling records lose some privacy

The rights of the accused triumphed over a victim's right to privacy recently when the Springfield, Mass., YWCA was forced to turn over confidential counseling records of an alleged rape victim.

For two weeks, the YWCA defied the June 9 order by Justice Constance Sweeney of the Hampden County Superior Court, and was fined \$500 a day. After losing an appeal, and with the fines having reached \$7,000, the YWCA finally gave the records to the court on June 22.

"We never intended to set out to defy the law in any way," said Maria Tsitsirides, a spokeswoman for the YWCA. "We were just protecting the privacy of our client."

The judge's order came after a request for the records by Elaine Pourinski, the attorney for Luis Figueroa, 18, accused of raping a 24-year-old woman last Dec. 2. Pourinski planned to scan the counseling records to see if information they contained might discredit the story told to police by the victim.

"The court's job is to balance the alleged victim's rights and the defendant's, and I think the court came up with a way to do that," Pourinski told LENO.

However, the defense never received the records. Once the YWCA gave the counseling files to the court, Sweeney found that 15 of the woman's 17 treatment sessions were in group therapy. The judge determined that since many of the entries were not relevant to the case, the defense need not have access to them.

Trying to obtain the group-therapy records through an appellate court remains an option, but Pourinski said she has no plans to pursue it. "I don't believe there's anything in the records," [The judge] stated in open court that many of the notations are just scheduling appointments," she said.

Though the records are now secure and in the hands of the judge, the consequences of the court order continue to hurt the YWCA and the rape victims who seek help there.

Tsitsirides said four women who were receiving counseling at the time of the court order have since dropped out of the program, and that several

women who expressed interest in counseling have reconsidered. "They just felt that they were being re-victimized by the possibility of having their file opened up," she told LENO.

In response to the YWCA incident, two U.S. senators who are often on opposite sides of the political fence joined forces in an effort to strengthen privacy laws that protect victims of sex crimes and domestic abuse.

Senators Edward Kennedy, D-

Mass., and Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, who both serve on the Senate Judiciary Committee, filed legislation stating that Federal courts should not order disclosure of confidential counseling information unless the defendant shows a compelling need for it and the court adopts safeguard to prevent unnecessary or damaging disclosures.

"Such disclosures should be available only in the most extraordinary situations, where the defendant's inno-

cence may be at stake," Kennedy said in a statement. "If confidential communications between victims and counselors are routinely accessible to defendants charged with crime, the women who are victims are faced with an impossible choice — don't seek the counseling that can help you recover or don't report the crime."

The bill also directs the Justice Department to evaluate how states are addressing the issue and to develop

model legislation for use by the states.

Tsitsirides said legislation is necessary not only to protect current victims in counseling, but to preserve the rights of women who may avoid counseling in fear of their privacy being violated.

"We're hoping in the future that it's not as easy for records to be subpoenaed the way they were," she said. "The guidelines need to be a little stricter in terms of how easy it is to call this information forth."

## Denver cops rethink curfew response to achieve speedier return to patrols

Fed up with babysitting teen-agers whom they've picked up for curfew violations, police in Denver are now dropping juveniles off at recreation centers and returning to their patrols.

The recreation centers — operated from 11 P.M. to 5 A.M., Thursday through Saturday — are part of SafeNite, a program that began Aug. 15, aimed at keeping young people off the streets during weekends.

"The whole purpose of the program is to enforce the curfew and allow the officers to get back into service at a time when calls are high," Lieut. Dave Metzler told LENO.

While Denver has had a curfew law since before 1950, it was recently amended to facilitate enforcement, by making curfew ages uniform and adding a parental liability clause.

"We want to make [parents] aware that they have a responsibility to know where their children are," Metzler said.

Under the new law, any child under the age of 18 must be either supervised by an adult or off the street by curfew, which is 11 P.M. on weeknights and midnight on the weekends.

Police will not conduct curfew sweeps, but will pick up any juvenile violators they find while on patrol. Since the three SafeNite recreation centers operate only from Thursday through Saturday, youths picked up on other nights will just be ticketed and released.

"A sweep denotes one weekend," said Deborah Tucker, a spokeswoman

for the Denver Safe City Initiative. "Our [curfew law] is much stronger, ours is constant."

The SafeNite centers are each staffed with two police officers, parks and recreation personnel and a counselor. Once youths are brought to the centers, their parents are called to pick them up.

"They sit there and wait for their parents to come," Metzler said. Their activities are limited to reading books or playing board games. "It's not a place they can go for a late night [basketball] pick-up game," he added.

Those youths who aren't picked up by 5 A.M. are taken to a shelter run by the Social Services Bureau. If a parent

or guardian still hasn't retrieved the child by 1 P.M., they are placed in the custody of Social Services and ultimately may be placed in foster care.

Providing counseling for both the juveniles and their parents is a major function of the program. Parents cannot simply pick up their children and leave, said Elizabeth McCann, the coordinator of the Safe City Initiative. "The counselors have found that, by and large, people are pretty willing to talk."

Counselors may recommend drug treatment programs for the juveniles or their parents. Juveniles who have dropped out of high school are referred

to a GED program.

The curfew fine, which is usually about \$50 including court fees, could be waived for attending a program. "It gives them an incentive to want to be in a program that's going to be of use to them," McCann said.

Organizers hope SafeNite will protect youths from street violence and also curb the amount of crimes committed by juvenile offenders, which continues to increase in Denver. In 1992 and 1993, police arrested 4,870 juveniles after curfew. Those arrests included 15 for murder and manslaughter, 27 for sexual assault, and 566 for motor vehicle theft.

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Rechtschaffen:

## Crime's unhealthy bite out of the economy

By Oscar H. Rechtschaffen

In a recent cover story (Dec. 13, 1993), *Business Week* magazine estimated that crime costs Americans a stunning \$425 billion annually — \$90 billion for police, courts and prisons; \$65 billion for private security; \$50 billion for urban decay and joblessness; \$45 billion in stolen goods; \$5 billion in treating crime victims, and \$170 billion in destroyed and broken lives.

In addition, drug abuse cost the United States \$76 billion in 1991 — up from \$44 billion in 1986 — and the figure will climb to an estimated \$150 billion by 1997, fueled largely by a staggering increase in the number of AIDS cases among intravenous drug abusers, according to a study by the Graduate School of Business at the University of Southern California.

Over the past 20 years, from 1973 to 1993, according to a Justice Department study, 37 million Americans have been injured by criminals. Annually, between 20,000 and 25,000 are murdered, and every 22 seconds someone in the U.S. is beaten, stabbed, shot, raped or killed.

The toll is frightening, and all projections indicate that criminal violence will continue to rise unabated for the indefinite future. While overall crime has decreased by some 6 percent over the past 20 years, violent crime has jumped by 24 percent. One of every five crimes is violent, and one-third of the violent crimes result in injury to the victim.

The economic impact of crime hits everybody, everywhere. In almost everything we buy and use, the hidden cost of crime is added. Crime is also a major factor in skyrocketing tax, health and insurance bills.

The American Medical Association reported that the price tag for more than 2 million violent crimes committed each year in the U.S. is now more than \$170 billion. This is a major reason why Americans spend more on health care than any other nation in the world.

Dr. Robert McAfee, the president of the AMA, said: "Violence is epidemic." He pointed out that most victims of violence are young and have "more years of life lost to violence than to cancer,

heart disease and stroke combined."

According to the latest available statistics released by the Justice Department, more than 33.6 million crime victimizations occurred in 1992. Twenty-three percent of all U.S. households were victimized. The total number of households experiencing one or more victimizations exceeded 22 million. Economic loss occurred in 13.3 million personal crimes and 13.5 million household crimes. About 12 percent of personal crimes and 24 percent of household crimes involved economic losses of \$500 or more.

About 31 percent of all victims of violent crimes in 1992 sustained some physical injury. In 65 percent of these cases, medical costs involved \$250 or more. Medical costs, unfortunately, continue to accumulate for months and years after victimization, running into billions of dollars.

Other consequences of becoming a victim of crime include years of psychological counseling, physical therapy, increased insurance premiums as a result of filing claims, decreased productivity at work, moving costs, and intangible costs of pain

and suffering. It is a tragic picture of what is happening to decent, law-abiding Americans in every community across this nation.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police points out that an American is six times more likely to be a victim of violent crime than to get cancer; 15 times more likely to be raped, robbed or assaulted than to die from cancer; eight times more likely to be a victim of violent crime than to die from heart disease.

Business expenses and losses due to crime are staggering and are increasing at a rate of 12 percent to 15 percent annually. In 1974, total expenditures for private security were \$6 billion; in 1980, they were \$22 billion, and, in 1993, \$65 billion. There are currently more people employed in the field of private security than in all Federal, state and local criminal justice jobs combined. Banks, restaurants, hotels, retail stores, supermarkets, office buildings, shopping malls and hundreds of other businesses all hire security personnel.

Virtually every business suffers losses from internal theft, and some of these losses can be enormous. In many companies, losses due to employee theft far exceeds the losses that can be attributed to shoplifting, robberies, burglaries, larcenies and other crimes committed by outsiders.

Detecting and investigating potentially dishonest employees is complex and costly. There is no rule of thumb and no logical pattern that can predict why otherwise honest people steal from their employers. Catching shoplifters is even more difficult. Even stores with the most sophisticated security systems may apprehend no more than 1 out of 35 shoplifters.

Customer theft and high insurance premiums have forced many businesses to close, particularly in high-crime neighborhoods. Those that remain must charge exorbitant prices to cover their losses. The same goods can usually be purchased at lower cost in middle- and upper-class neighborhoods just a few blocks away. Thus the poor bear a disproportionately larger burden of the cost of crime than do well-heeled Americans.

Not all businesses suffer from the explosion in crime and violence. Some are flourishing — gun dealers and manufacturers, locksmiths, burglar alarm installers, target shooting and martial-arts training centers, breeders and sellers of guard and attack dogs, manufacturers and sellers of self-defense sprays and other devices, those who make and install auto security systems, the prison construction industry, hospitals and health-care providers who take care of crime victims, uniform manufacturers for police and private security and, above all, those involved in providing personal and private security.

An old saying appears apt in this instance: One man's loss is another's gain.

(Oscar H. Rechtschaffen is a retired Air Force intelligence officer and special agent. He currently teaches government at San Antonio (Texas) College.)



"Your Honor... Instead of execution, my client requests he be cryogenically frozen and thawed out when his crime is no longer illegal..."

## Letters

### Ploys placate the public

To the editor:

I appreciate the fact that law enforcement agencies have a natural propensity to control serious crime. Certainly, as Oscar Rechtschaffen points out (Forum, June 15, 1994), crime is not really decreasing as the statistics make us think. The solution seems evident: tighter control, including guaranteed ability to wiretap and eavesdrop on the unsuspecting American public.

The occurrence of crime and its connection to social problems has not appreciably abated in recent years. Mandatory sentencing does not work, having overreached prison capacity while not curbing crime. What we have is a "get tough" exhortation as a ploy by inept politicians to placate the American public, who otherwise are ignorant of causes. Yet the public must have faith in these lame efforts or we'll have total anarchy.

Not many people will remember Senator Mark Hatfield's brilliant 1989 speech before the U.S.

Senate in which he implored us, the American people, to stop spending dollars on weapons of destruction and start looking at social issues, at human costs. Nor do we much remember the wisdom of Justice Brandeis in *Olmstead v. United States* concerning our right as a civilized people to be let alone. We haven't profited much by knowing that weapons don't ensure domestic tranquility. We have not yet gained the insight to realize that a balancing test will not, cannot (as current theory holds) ensure that people will be secure in their homes.

It is important for every citizen to understand what our fathers knew well, and that is that they did not so much distrust the people — you and I — as they did governments. Appropriately so. That's why they gave the people, not the government, a Bill of Rights. The founders realized what we do not: stasis is impossible, and the conflict should be resolved in favor of the people.

It would be splendid indeed if the American public could feel assured that their right to privacy

was the paramount value in an increasingly surveillant society. Alas, it's not. The use of Title III of the 1968 Omnibus Safe Streets Act may add a believable quality to the rationale when someone like John Gotti is put behind bars. But there are too many incidents of police and intelligence agencies gathering information through electronic means in an effort to modify human behavior that is politically incorrect or just plain discreditable to the intelligence empire in the United States.

It's easy to label people with what is accepted negative connotation, such as libertarian or unpatriotic. It helps us to make sense of our own position. But the answer to our problems is not expediency, not a super chip that is controlled by one element of society. Surreptitious activity means power. Heretofore it has been rather easy to plant that little bug and eavesdrop on just about anyone at will. I don't think it should be so easy.

JOHN H. LYONS  
North Charleston, S.C.

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# DNA advances would impress Holmes

The nascent science of DNA fingerprinting will probably face a severe test in the forthcoming O.J. Simpson trial. That's because most legal experts be-

## BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

lieve the DNA tests will be a key to the decision on whether Simpson murdered his former wife, Nicole, and her friend, Ronald Goldman.

In theory, DNA-matching results should make it an open-and-shut case, either for or against Simpson. Under laboratory conditions, DNA matching can determine with near certainty whether a small sample of blood, semen, hair or other tissue came from a certain individual. Thus, if a blood spot found at the murder scene matched O.J.'s genetic makeup, the odds that it was not his blood are roughly 1 in 1.25 million. If the blood spot does not match Simpson's genes, there is no chance at all that it would be his blood.

That's the theory. The reality is that blood at crime scenes is not recovered under laboratory conditions. Also there are often arguments about the compe-

tence of the laboratory doing the matching. Skeptics can point to paternity cases in which one privately-run lab reported positively that a certain man was the father by astronomically high odds, and another lab said he was not, again by astronomical odds.

So legal experts think that while DNA fingerprinting results will be very important, they won't necessarily be conclusive in the Simpson case. Barry Scheck, co-chairman of the DNA Task Force of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, told *The New York Times*: "The truth is, speaking as a trial lawyer, if the biological evidence matches Simpson's profile, that is very significant evidence for the prosecution. But on the other hand, and this is the bombshell — if it turns out that DNA tests reveal that there is someone who spilled blood at that crime scene, or left a hair, and it is not O.J. or either of the victims, then it's a whole new ball game. Then DNA can provide a theory of innocence for the defense."

DNA fingerprinting has been accepted in many courts over the past decade, and the principle underlying it is not in question. It is based on the scientifically accepted fact that, except

for identical twins, every individual has a unique genetic makeup. Theoretically, then, forensic scientists can pinpoint an individual with precision varying from one chance of error in 80,000 to 1 in 9 million. This presumes that the cell samples being analyzed are in reasonably good condition.

A newer test does not require as pure a sample or as many cells as does the method in use for the past 10 years. The new method, known as polymerase chain reaction (PCR), was used in the World Trade Center bombing case to show that a suspect had licked an envelope connected to the case. The relatively few cells in the dried saliva on the envelope matched the suspect's DNA.

The newer test, however, is not as precise as the old. Experts say that with the PCR test, if it shows a match, there is still 1 chance in 21 that the suspect really is innocent. If there is no match, however, there is no chance at all that he is guilty.

In fact, both the old and new DNA matching methods are better at clearing innocent people than convicting the guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Between one-quarter and one-third of all

suspects are cleared by DNA results. Experience has shown that if the DNA results exonerate a defendant, the prosecution doesn't challenge it. The challenge comes from defense attorneys when DNA fingerprinting points to the defendant. Their grounds often are that scientists disagree on the odds that a genetic match means for certain that their client did the crime.

DNA testing has advanced to the point where "fingerprinting" no longer covers all of its applications. *Science* magazine reported last year that the DNA from a desert tree helped to point the finger at a suspect in an Arizona murder case. A key piece of evidence was some seed pods from a Palo Verde tree which were found in the suspect's pickup truck. The pods were admitted as evidence by the Maricopa County Superior Court.

Tim Helentjaris, a molecular geneticist at the University of Arizona in Tucson, was able to match the seed

pods to those of an individual Palo Verde tree at the scene of the murder. In blind tests he was able to pick out the seeds from that particular tree with certainty. "In one test," *Science* magazine reported, "he picked the correct tree out of a 'lineup' that included the other 11 Palo Verde trees at the crime site; in a second, he was able to distinguish that tree from 18 other Palo Verde samples supplied by the sheriff's department."

Forensic science has come a long way from Sherlock Holmes's magnifying glass.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

## East Coast dragnet seeks drifter as tri-state serial killer

The FBI and law enforcement agencies all along the East Coast have launched a dragnet to apprehend a drifter who is the prime suspect in the killings of four gay men in three states, and who may have committed three other murders.

At press time, authorities had not yet apprehended Gary Ray Bowles, a 32-year-old Missourian who is believed to have murdered gay men in Florida, Maryland and Georgia as part of a killing spree that apparently began in March. Bowles, a sometime-construction worker and street hustler who was convicted in 1982 of severely beating a woman in Tampa, Fla., is also wanted for questioning in two other murders in Virginia.

Authorities believe the first killing was that of John Roberts, a 59-year-old insurance agent who was found strangled and bludgeoned on the living room floor of his beachfront home in Daytona Beach, Fla., on March 15. Bowles, who police say met Roberts in a local gay bar, had moved in with the victim just days before the body was discovered.

Daytona Beach police believe Bowles drove Roberts's car to Nashville, where it was found abandoned 10 days later. He then caught a bus to his mother's home near Branson, Mo., but cut short what was supposed to be a weeklong visit and left Springfield, Mo., by bus around March 17. Police arrived at his mother's home the following day, telling her he was wanted for a probation violation in Florida.

Bowles is believed to have surfaced in the Washington, D.C., area shortly after leaving Missouri. Witnesses said he met David Alan Jarman, 39, a loan processor from Wheaton, Md., at a bar in Washington's predominantly gay Dupont Circle section. On April 14, Jarman was found strangled to death in his basement apartment.

Police believe Bowles stole a credit card of Jarman's and used it at a Balti-

more hotel hours after the murder. They matched Bowles's handwriting to that on a motel registration card he signed. Montgomery County police have filed an arrest warrant charging Bowles with Jarman's murder.

Milton Bradley, 72, is believed to be Bowles' third victim. His beaten and strangled body was discovered May 5 on a golf course in Savannah, Ga. Witnesses there told police that, in the days before Bradley's death, Bowles had befriended the elderly man, who suffered a mental disability sustained in a World War II injury. Savannah police also have issued a warrant for Bowles's arrest in connection with the Bradley killing.

On May 19, the body of convenience store manager Albert Alcic Morris, 37, was found in his trailer home in Hilliard, Fla., about 25 miles northwest of Jacksonville. Nassau County sheriff's investigators believe Morris met

Bowles and invited him to his home, where the suspect lived for 10 to 14 days.

Authorities say Morris was shot and strangled in a fierce struggle, and believe the killer took off in Morris's 1986 Cadillac. The car was recovered in Jacksonville three days later. A warrant has been issued for Bowles in connection with Morris's murder.

Police in northern Virginia want to question Bowles in connection with two unsolved murders. Walter Graham, 59, of Alexandria, was found strangled in his home in August 1991. Marvin Greenwell, 55, was discovered stabbed to death in Fairfax County home on May 10 of this year.

Bowles was freed from a Florida prison last December after serving a short term on a robbery conviction. He has been arrested at least 18 times on armed robbery, sexual battery, grand theft and drug offenses.

## CALEA takes wing with first airport accreditation

Approved-agency total tops 300 mark

Twenty law enforcement agencies were accredited or reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies at its meeting held in Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 27-30, bringing the total number of accredited agencies nationwide to 316.

Participants were also introduced to CALEA's new executive director, Richard F. Kitterman Jr., who was named July 12 to succeed M. Wayne Huggins, who resigned earlier this year to head the Virginia State Police.

Kitterman has been director of CALEA's Field Operations Division since 1983, and recently served as project director for the commission's review of standards.

The Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Police Department

became the first accredited airport police agency, while the Brandon, Manitoba, Police Service was the fourth Canadian law enforcement agency to be certified by CALEA.

Other accredited agencies include police departments in Mobile, Ala.; Neptune Beach, Fla.; Normal, Ill.; Anne Arundel County, Md.; Piqua, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; Roanoke City, Va.; St. Cloud, Fla., and Wilmington, Del.

Nine agencies were reaccredited, including police departments in Boca Raton, Fla.; Evanston, Ill.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Shaker Heights, Ohio; Harrisburg, Pa.; and James County, Va., as well as the North Dakota and Ohio highway patrols.

CALEA's next meeting will be held Nov. 16-19 in San Francisco.

## NYS troopers to find critical info as near as their fingertips

Troopers assigned to patrol a stretch of the New York State Thruway are being equipped with IBM ThinkPad notebook computers that will allow them to communicate almost instantly with their command post in Albany as well as access information stored by the state Department of Motor Vehicles and other sources.

Officials of the Thruway Authority, the State Police and IBM said the pilot program is the first in the nation in which a toll road system is patrolled by state troopers equipped with computer-to-computer links to their main sources of law enforcement information.

If successful, the pilot project in computer-aided dispatch technology, which was announced July 6, may be expanded to the 190-car State Police troop charged with patrolling the entire 641-mile Thruway system.

The pilot phase of the program is being implemented on Interstate 87, the Thruway mainline that runs between New York City and Interchange 18 at New Paltz, along the 11-mile Cross Westchester Expressway (I-287); on the 15-mile New England Thruway (I-95), and on New York's 71-mile section of I-84. In all, the system will be installed in 58 patrol cars assigned to State Police Troop T, which patrols the Thruway system exclusively.

"We are pleased to take part in this cooperative venture with the Thruway Authority," said State Police Supt. James W. McMahon. "This program will assist the State Police in exploring and adapting new technology which will significantly increase our efficiency and effectiveness. It will also contribute to officer safety and enable our troopers on the Thruway to access vital information more quickly."

Using the ThinkPads, troopers will communicate directly with the IBM RS/6000 server, or host computer, at the Thruway Authority's Albany headquarters. The link will expedite calls and the retrieval of law enforcement information from the Department of Motor Vehicles and the New York Statewide Police Information System.

The system will also allow operators to load information — motor-ve-

hicle accident reports, arrest reports and daily activity logs — directly onto the server in Albany. It also allows troopers to conduct license, registration, warrant and other checks directly from their vehicles, and gives them the ability to complete accident, arrest and investigative reports in their vehicles at the scene or while parked.

The program is part of an effort to reduce congestion on the busy State Police radio communication system. Officials noted that radio usage in the Thruway's lower Hudson Valley corridor has doubled since 1991, when the Thruway Authority assumed responsibility for I-287 and I-84.

"Reducing voice congestion is a major advantage for our State Police and Authority personnel," said John H. Shafer, the Thruway Authority's executive director. "Data is far more efficient than voice, and saves substantially on expanding or replacing the radio system. It also opens up avenues to additional information."

Shafer also pointed out that the system is much cheaper to operate than the cost of replacing the current radio system, which he estimated at as much as \$50 million. In contrast, the cost of the pilot program is \$905,000.

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# In early returns, some cities see crime dip

Continued from Page 1

tickets, and took them to jail on offenses that normally, because of jail overcrowding, we would write citations for," she said. "We did that steadily for three months, and that seems to have turned that rising violent crime rate around."

Knebllick added, however, that Fort Worth officials are concerned about violence increasing once again during the remaining months of summer. "We still have gang activity and we still have drive-bys," she told LEN. "And the drive-bys, if they don't kill them, show up as injuries in that aggravated assault category."

St. Louis and Chicago continue to rack up murder tallies that threaten to set new records. As of June 30, 478 homicides had been reported this year in Chicago, compared to 373 during the first six months of 1993. In St. Louis, 119 homicides were reported in the first six months of this year, compared to 108 in the same period last year.

In one 24-hour period in late July,

10 shootings that resulted in four deaths were reported to St. Louis police, spokeswoman Christine Nelson noted.

## Looking for an EDGE

"Gangs and narcotics activity continue to be the leading causative factors in the rash of murders we are experiencing in Chicago," said Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez. "Nearly 45 percent of all homicides are either gang- or narcotics-related or both. And, the gun violence that results is fueling the rise in the city's homicide rate."

Responding to Chicagoans' alarm over the increased murder rate, Rodriguez began monthly reviews of the city's homicide figures in June. The Police Department has also launched stepped-up enforcement efforts against drug- and gang-related violence, which include EDGE (Enhanced Drug and Gang Enforcement) and SNAG (Stop Narcotics and Gangs), which have resulted in 581 arrests during June.

"These arrests don't constitute an end to all the violence," the Superintendent said. "They represent a begin-

ning. These operations strike at the business side of these murders — the lucrative trafficking in narcotics."

Homicide is a crime police can do little to prevent because of its spontaneous, unpredictable nature, St. Louis's Nelson observed. "It's extremely difficult to police homicides," she said. "These happen at the spur of the moment, out of the sight of the police," who can do little else but take as many guns and gang members off the street as possible.

Minneapolis police spokeswoman Penny Parrish told LEN that the underside of the city's 3-percent crime decrease is that juvenile arrest rates have increased dramatically, keeping step with a trend seen nationwide in recent years. Juvenile arrests for robbery and aggravated assault have jumped 61 percent and 49 percent, respectively, in the first six months of 1994 compared to the same period last year, police figures show.

"Some of it is probably gang-related, but there are more weapons out there and more kids have them," Par-

rish said.

## Help from Mother Nature

Natural phenomena may have played a role in some of the declines. New York police officials reported in June that preliminary figures for the first five months of this year — which were not officially available as LEN went to press — will indicate a plunge in Part I crimes of nearly 18 percent. Officials have declined to attribute the drop to any one factor, although a police spokesman, Sgt. James Coleman, said the rough winter weather "could certainly be a possibility."

Los Angeles police spokeswoman Officer Lorie Taylor told LEN that the devastating earthquake that struck the city in January may have been a factor in the lower crime rate recorded so far this year. "It changed the daily routines of everyone in the city," including those of criminals, she said.

The 6-percent decline in overall crime in San Diego — including decreases of 5 percent and nearly 7 percent in violent and property crimes,

respectively — reflects lower crime rates statewide, said Chris Haley, a Police Department crime analyst. "We've had an overall decline for the past five years, and statewide, crime has been going down as well," she told LEN.

Portland, Ore., police downplayed the 1 percent increase in crime tallied so far this year, saying it is statistically irrelevant in view of the city's recent annexations, which have added thousands of new residents to the population in the past year. And most of the increase is fueled by slight increases in property crime categories, they noted.

"I think when you take into account the increased population, it's actually a decrease," said Steve Beedle, supervisor of the Police Bureau's statistical support unit.

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## Morial imperative:

# N. Orleans tries all-out, all-hands anti-crime effort

Continued from Page 1

Naturalization Service and the New Orleans Police Department.

The Police Department will also undertake "special police initiatives" — increased patrols in high-crime areas to target drug trafficking, illegal guns and violent criminal activity. Police officials have not disclosed details about the kinds of initiatives they will undertake, Moore said.

The plan also calls for the establishment of a corporate-funded gun-buyback program with other Jefferson Parish law enforcement agencies, and the reactivation of a toll-free ATF hotline number to report illegal weapons and suspected drug activity.

The Morial program is not all about tougher law enforcement, Moore noted. It also calls for increasing recreational and job opportunities for youths and

forging a partnership between police and the community against crime.

"If you get people out of poverty, provide alternatives for young people during the summer and provide better educational systems, you're going to impact crime. That's the overall plan. It can't be just more cops on the beat," Moore said.

Moore told LEN that the City Council approved a shift of \$500,000 that was to be used by the Police Department to hire civilians, in order to increase summer recreational programs for youths. In addition, a midnight basketball league sponsored by the New Orleans Saints professional football team began playing at 10 sites around the city in June, she said.

The city also lobbied Federal, state and private sources for funds to provide more than 1,300 jobs to young

people during a seven-week period this summer that began June 21. Most of the youths are working on city beautification or renovation projects, Moore said, adding that the city hopes to provide even more youth employment opportunities next year.

The Mayor also wants the Police Department to breathe new life into the city's neighborhood watch programs by forming a partnership with All Congregations Together, a multidenominational, nonprofit group established three years ago, Moore said. The organization, comprising 26 churches with more than 125,000 members, will recruit churches to serve as coordinators and sites for neighborhood watch groups.

Two communications companies have donated 100 mobile phones to neighborhood watch captains, which

will provide them with direct-dial access to 911, district police captains and the ATF gun hotline. The Police Department will provide neighborhood-watch and crime-prevention training to New Orleans residents so they can form citizen patrols, Moore said.

Moore said the Mayor is expected

to launch yet another anti-crime initiative in August. "It has to be an ongoing plan," she said. "We've gotten a whole lot of community support. People have different ideas about what can be done, and we've gotten commitments from the media to help support the plan through public-service announcements."

# Youths learn to handle encounters with police

Continued from Page 3

rather than how to behave while being arrested. But police insist that the forums are more than just a class on how to get arrested.

"It's an awareness program to teach kids how to act if encountered with police," Lieutenant Pollock told LEN. "It's how to deal with a situation. It doesn't have to be a police officer; it could be a student with another student."

Prince George's County police have been traditionally regarded with mistrust by many black residents. Relations between the large black community and the predominantly white police force hit a low in 1989 after a man died after tangling with police during a traffic arrest. Two probes by county and state officials ruled that Gregory Habib's death was accidental, but many community activists continued to allege that police murdered the man.

Mitchell, who became Police Chief shortly after the Habib incident, has been credited by community groups with reducing tensions by hiring more minority police officers, starting community policing and conducting outreach programs, like these forums.

"The Prince George's Police Department today is not what it was five years ago," Hardy Jones, president of the NAACP, told The Washington Post.

Mitchell, for his part, was willing to acknowledge that police still make mistakes sometimes. "Just like you, we are not perfect," he said at one forum. "Sometimes we just flub the job."

The forums will continue when school is back in session in the fall. Pollock said police hope to visit each of the 20 high schools in Prince George's County by June 1995.

"It's about time that we as a society, we as police, we as adults, we as parents have to take some type of action to try to reduce the level of violence," he said.

# Rape ruling seen eroding victim privacy

Continued from Page 6

victim is," Felton said. "What is of public interest is that there was a serial rapist loose in our city and how he operated."

Felton said she is not only concerned with the news media contacting victims, but also about other attackers obtaining a victim's address. "It opens up all sorts of possibilities for copycat crimes and also being able to go back and harass the victims," she said.

While the Indiana Court of Appeals sided with The Post Tribune in its interpretation of the Public Records Act, the court indicated that it might have ruled otherwise if the act were worded differently. "Had the Legislature chosen to provide sex crime victims with greater privacy, it could have easily done so; however, the Legislature did not," the ruling stated.

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# Upcoming Events

## SEPTEMBER

19-20. **Administration of a Small Police Department.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$50.

19-21. **Police Civil Liability & the Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints.** Presented by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement. Las Vegas, \$575.

19-21. **Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. New York. \$595.

19-21. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Indianapolis. \$495.

19-21. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction I: Introduction to EDCRASH.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$350.

19-21. **Deadly Physical Force: Police-Involved Shootings.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.

19-23. **Crime & Loss Prevention I.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

19-23. **Basic Crime Scene Technician Workshop.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.

19-23. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

19-23. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

19-23. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix, Ariz. \$450.

19-23. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

19-23. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

19-23. **Investigation of Pedestrian Accidents & Human Factors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Tallahassee, Fla. \$450.

19-23. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

21-22. **Third Annual Training Conference on Police Professionalism.** Presented by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau for Municipal Police. Binghamton, N.Y. \$110.

21-23. **Police in Crisis: Molding Public Opinion.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.

22-23. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction II: Introduction to EDCAD.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$250.

22-23. **Non-Deadly Force: Defense Without Damage.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$200.

22-23. **Streets Gangs: The New Organized Crime.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Braintree, Mass. \$250.

25-29. **Special Prosecutions (White-Collar Crime).** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Reno, Nev.

26-27. **High-Risk Warrant Service.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$50.

26-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Denver. \$495.

26-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Des Moines, Iowa. \$495.

26-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Brainerd, Minn. \$495.

26-30. **Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

26-30. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

26-30. **Advanced TEAM-UP Database Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

26-30. **Basic Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

26-30. **Defense Without Damage: Instructor Training.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

26-30. **Practical Crime Scene Workshop.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.

26-Oct. 7. **Accident Investigation II.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.

26-Oct. 7. **Crime & Loss Prevention II: Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

26-Dec. 2. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$2,200.

27-29. **Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Cheyenne, Wyo. \$159/\$135/\$85.

28-30. **Major Case Management.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$325.

30. **"Lawful Invasions": Police Raid School.** Presented by Investigators Drug School. Orlando, Fla. \$95.

## OCTOBER

2-7. **Annual Training Conference.** Presented by the International Association of Law Enforcement Planners. Jackson Hole, Wyo.

3. **"Lawful Invasions": Police Raid School.** Presented by Investigators Drug School. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$95.

3-4. **International Conference on Violence in the Media.** Presented by St. John's University. New York. \$100.

3-5. **Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training

Institute. Cleveland, Ohio. \$595.

3-5. **Computerized Traffic Accident Reconstruction III: Introduction to EDSMAC.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.

3-5. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Juan, P.R. \$495.

3-7. **Interview & Interrogation Techniques for Internal Affairs Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

3-7. **Advanced Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.

3-7. **Advanced Financial Crime Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

3-7. **SWAT Team Operations.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$450.

3-28. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$595/\$750.

4. **Stress Management for Public Safety Personnel.** Presented by Frederickson Consulting Inc. Eugene, Ore.

5-7. **Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$159/\$135/\$85.

5-7. **Problem-Oriented Policing.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$275.

7. **Gangs: A Local Perspective.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$34.

9-13. **Trial Advocacy.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. San Francisco.

10-11. **Advanced Criminal Patrol Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

10-14. **Instructor Development.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

10-14. **Successful Grantsmanship.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

10-14. **Traffic Radar Instructor Training.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

10-14. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$500.

10-14. **Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

10-14. **Crime Scene Technicians Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

10-14. **Community-Oriented Policing/Crime Prevention Management.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

10-21. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

10-21. **Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.

11-12. **Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Binghamton, N.Y. \$250.

11-13. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Spokane, Wash. \$495.

12-14. **Firearms: Pistol & Shotgun.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$50.

12-14. **Police Staff Inspection & Internal Audit.** Presented by Rollins College.

Orlando, Fla. \$325.

13-14. **Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Cheshire, Conn. \$250.

13-14. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Trouble Operations.** Presented by Youth Change. Portland, Ore. \$119.

16-19. **National Conference on Domestic Violence.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Orlando, Fla.

17-19. **Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Kansas City, Mo. \$159/\$135/\$85.

17-19. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. San Antonio, Tex. \$495.

17-19. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Las Vegas, Nev. \$495.

17-19. **Intovlyzer 5000 Maintenance Training.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

17-19. **Commercial Motor Vehicle Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$375.

17-19. **Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Washington, D.C. \$595.

17-21. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design: Level I.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.

17-21. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

17-22. **Jail Operations.** Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$125.

17-28. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$700.

20-21. **High-Performance Listening for Supervisors.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.

20-21. **Raid Planning, Preparation & Execution.** Presented by Law Enforcement Training Systems. Braintree, Mass. \$250.

20-21. **Breakthrough Strategies to Teach & Counsel Trouble Operations.** Presented by Youth Change. San Diego. \$119.

23-27. **Prosecution of Homicide Cases.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Colorado Springs, Colo.

23-29. **Providing Executive Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va. \$2,900.

24. **"Flashback": The Return of LSD & Much More.** Presented by Investigators Drug School. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. \$95.

24-25. **Tactical Concerns for Police Executives & Command Personnel.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$255.

24-26. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Kansas City, Kan. \$495.

24-27. **Comprehensive Staff Inspections.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

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(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., #1008 Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

Barton County Community College, Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Davis & Associates, P.O. Box 6725, Laguna Niguel, CA 92607. (714) 495-8334.

Executec International Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805. Fax: (703) 709-5807.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Frederickson Consulting Inc., P.O. Box 15608, Minneapolis, MN 55415. (612) 884-0249.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners, c/o David Foster Jackson Police Department, P.O. Box 1687, Jackson, WY 83001-1687. (307) 733-1430. Fax: (307) 739-0919.

International Homicide Investigators Association, P.O. Box 6790, Quantico, VA 22134. (703) 670-4040. Fax: (703) 670-0407.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Investigator's Drug School, P.O. Box 1739, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312. Fax: (305) 753-9493.

Law Enforcement Training Systems, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Bingham Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau for Municipal Police, Accreditation Unit, Executive Park Tower, Albany, NY 12203. (518) 485-1415.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

R.E.B. Security Training Inc., P.O. Box 697, Avon, CT 06001. (203) 677-5936. Fax: (203) 677-9635.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute. 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

St. John's University, 118 Marillac Hall, 8000 Utopia Pkwy., Jamaica, NY 11439. (718) 990-6052.

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

Youth Change, 275 N. 3rd St., Woodburn, OR 97071. (503) 982-4220. Fax: (503) 982-7910.



## Numbers to bank on?

Several major cities look at preliminary crime stats for the first half of 1994 and find reasons for "guarded optimism" — in some cases, sharp decreases in violent Part I crimes. But all agree: There's still much more work to be done. **Page 1.**

## Extra earning capacity:

After 25 years, police in Portland, Ore., win the right to hold off-duty jobs, in or out of uniform. **Page 3.**

## A new spin on public safety:

Arizona National Guard troops get the call to help city police in supporting roles, and the program proves a runaway success. **Page 5.**

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